REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,556.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 } *Including* { FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } *Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 21
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on he Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. HOWELL, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave Alleppy	9
,, Rutnagherry	4	,, Tuticorin	11
,, Vingorla	4	,, Colombo	12
,, Goa	5	,, Galle	13
,, Carwar	5	,, Negapatam	16
,, Mangalore	6	,, Madras	18
,, Cannanore	7	,, Cocanada	20
,, Tellicherry	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Badagherry	7	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Calicut	8	,, Gopalpore	22
,, Beypore	8	,, False Point	23
,, Cochin	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	28
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Fao	28
,, Guadur	14	,, Bushire	30
,, Muscat	16	,, Bahrein	30
,, Bunder Abbas	18	,, Linga	June 2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Bushire	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Kuweit	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	24	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	,, 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	,, 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	,, 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 1st May, to be followed by the Steamer CALYPSO, 2,384 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th May 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

The Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 16th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 24th April 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 28th April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain W. SOAMES, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 5th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MASSILIA, (1,640 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. ANDERSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 2nd May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine S.S. HIDALGO, 1,500 Tons, will leave about the 28th April. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers only, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

To be followed by the "Xantho."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ship "LEITH," 2,000 Tons, 200 H.P. nominal, J. BARRETTE, Commander, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL about 20th May.

This Steamer has large airy SALOON and CABINS, and is admirably adapted for Passengers.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information. Plan of the Cabins can be seen in the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"HARRISON LINE."

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR," 2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR), will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about 15th May.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East Indian Trade, and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort. She carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE.....Rs. 500,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. SHAW, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

FARE .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 10th May.)

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	.....	£50
SECOND ,, ,,	.....	£30
FIRST ,, SUEZ	.....	£20

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 28th ,,
INDUS	3,478 ,,	500 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF KHUMBALIA COTTON AT COTTON GREEN, COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned cotton in the juths of Bhanjee Ludha, by order of Thacker Morarjee Cawajee, and on account and at the risk of first purchaser Pareee Nanabhoy Bomanjee—

40 Bales of Khumballa New Cotton of Samwat 1929 selected from Rajaram Vullubdass under 50 candies agreement.

Marked NB by the name and seal of the said purchaser.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BANGALIPOORA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee's Executrix, and on account and at the risk of Bhagwanjee Dwarkadase, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in old Bungalipoora or Bhundarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 55/1, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 37, bounded on the east by the property of Hemraz Curromsey, on the west by the house of Memon Adam Moosa, on the north by the public road, called Bhundarwada Street, on the south by a Mahomedan Mosque, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nuthoo Noornahomed, and the said Bhugwanjee Dwarkadase.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoordass, Solicitors, at their office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned. Dated this 21st day of April 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NOWROJEE HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Purbhoodass Nagjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Suntoojee Rhicajee.

All that piece of Fazundare ground with 2 dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on Nowrojee Hill, fronting on the north side thereof, registered in the Farmdar's books under No. 16 and assessed under No. 10, admeasuring 40 feet in breadth, and 70 feet in length, and bounded on the east by the stable of Peerkhan Mistry, on the west by the house of Essoo Bawa, on the north by the said Nowrojee Hill and part of a Christian Priest, and on the south by the public passage.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF HILLY AND BATTY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. F. & D. F. Cama and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1873, at 1 P.M., without reserve, the following lots of ground :—

Lot No. 1	4028	square yards,	suitable for Building.
,, 2	3515	,,	Hilly Ground.
,, 3	1444	,,	,,
,, 4	1538	,,	Batty Fields.
,, 4A	899	,,	,,
,, 5	2655	,,	,,
,, 6 to 6F	1398	,,	7 Ps. ,,
,, 7	3032	,,	suitable for Building.
,, 7A	400	,,	,,
,, 7B	128	,,	Batty Fields.
,, 8	990	,,	suitable for Building.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 28th April 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

The date will be fixed hereafter. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Warner.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness by William Middlemore.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 88, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. G. PUCKERING, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Wittoba Dhurmajee Cambray, the mortgagors, the wife of Wittoba Dhurmajee Cambray, the mortgagors, the following landed property, viz., all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 119, containing by admeasurement in breadth fourte n feet and nine inches on the south side thereof, and fifteen feet on the north side thereof, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Ahmed Saheb, on or towards the west by the house of Bennoo Tassawalla, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, Porcelainware, a full-toned Grand Square Piano, a first-class English-built Miniature Broughsm, by Griffiths, a handsome fast-trotting Black Australian Horse, Plants, &c., at Hummum Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of A. F. Soundy, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome English rosewood and richly carved blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid collection of Ferns, Orchids, Calladiums, and a great variety of choice and rare plants, at the Rock, Mount Road, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of F. D. Parker, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Euro pe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of MEMON JOOMA AHMED JANOO, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

FUTTEY MOHAMED SURIFF and HOOSEIN SURIFF .....Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Futtey Mohamed Suriff and Hoosein Suriff, first cousins twice removed of the abovenamed deceased, Memon Joomaa Ahmed Janoo, that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the said deceased may be granted to them. All persons concerned in the said Estate are therefore hereby apprised of the said application.—Dated this 26th day of April 1873.

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

TO BE LET, furnished, for six months, a BUNGALOW in one of the best situations on Malabar Hill, containing Six Bed and Bath-rooms, Dining, Drawing and Billiard-rooms. Rent moderate. Apply to "O. P. Q.," Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. ASSYRIA,

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES.
BURMAH LUNKAS.
BABINGTON do.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOUR.
DOLLY VARDEN.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. JAVA,

A FRESH STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2,
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2,
NOBLE'S PRIME.

RECEIVED PER S. S. TRAVANCORE,

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

MANILLA CIGARS.

FORTIN.....No. 2.
CAVITES.....No. 2.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 16th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'NEILL, 1,090 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make the passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class	.....	Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class	.....	,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class	.....	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. XANTHO, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th April 1873.

AGRA BANK, Limited.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 31st December 1872, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 2-8 per SHARE, is now PAYABLE to SHAREHOLDERS registered at this Branch.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 26th April 1873.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 4th May, for the PURCHASE of the following OLD METAL, which can be inspected on application to the Company's Storekeeper at Parell :—

Wrought Iron Scrap, about 230 Tons.
Wrought Iron Shavings, about 120 Tons.
Steel Scrap, about 40 Tons.
Old Brass, about 9 Tons.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 26th April 1873.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per SHARE will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Company's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 5th May 1873.

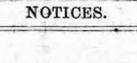
Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 28TH INSTANT, to the 12TH MAY 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th April 1873.

NOTICES.



CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS :

C. W. CARR & Co.....Calcutta.

CARR & SON.....Conduit Street, London.

TOILET LUXURIES.

BY D. S. KEMP & CO.

In view especially of the approaching hot weather and its exhausting influences, we strongly recommend the following preparations, which will be found to increase in no small degree the healthful pleasures of the daily toilet :—

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder. It produces a most agreeable froth, thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth. *Dilike solution of Soap, it does not redden the Gums.* All should use it.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most agreeable of all Toilet preparations. Immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and will *ensure health to the capillary system during a long life.* It contains no Cantharides or other *irritant*; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.
Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of Soda Water, Lemonade, Aërated Water, Gingerade, and Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Each Rs. 12.

Measure for Powders Re. 1.
Crystalized Tartaric, Acid, per bottle Rs. 3.
Bicarbonate of Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.

Syrup of Lemon	Qts. 1-8	Pts.	1.
Syrup of Ginger	,, 1-8	,,	1.
Tonic Refresher	,,	,,	1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Nervous and General Debility, Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours, Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Female Derangements, White Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, & Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

CHEMISTS.

FROM 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, TO

SASSOON HOUSE,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 26TH APRIL 1873.

STERLING EXCHANGE has remained almost unchanged, and little or no alteration is looked for as closing rates for this mail.

Government Securities are firmly held at our quotation, there being few sellers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 9/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 15/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11 to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11 7/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do. demand..... 100 1/16 to 100¼ discount.

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99⅜ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110 to ¼
Four & half per cent. ... ... 104½ to 104¾
Four per cent. 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. do. ..... 7½ „
Bank Bills ..... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-9
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franco Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 15-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 15-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—Rates by Canal steamers are weak at £2-18-9 and rates have taken place at £2-17 6, but for May agents are very firm and ask £3-0 0. By "Sail" it is difficult to obtain room in receiving ships, and we quote £2-15-0 for wood and £2-16 3 to £2-17-6 for iron vessels. The David Autersone, 256 tons, accepted Rs. 12,500 hence to Mauritius, Zanzibar, thence to Calcutta and back to Bombay with Calcutta Port charges, and the Glee Maiden, 1,306 tons, full cargo to Liverpool at £2-12-6 per ton.

London ... { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { from Calcutta ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Wooden Ships „ ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Rice ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Rice mills ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... } £3 0s. 0d. nomi.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 18s. 9d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... / Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... } Rs. 6 per bale. / Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..... { s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay little lower; Press shares weak.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	752½
10,000	500	all	10s 9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nil.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77.	Colaba Land Co.....	1,445
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	109
750	2,000	all	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	855
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,265
800	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,900
300	2,000	500		Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,010
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,365
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,050
750	1,000	all		Jowraj Ballo Mills	995
2 50	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,075 xd
900	1,000	all	10 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	100p.a.	Oriental	2,900
600	2,500	2,400	240p.a.	Royal	2,050
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

250	5,000	2,250	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	150p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	835
100	5 0	all	10p.c.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	260
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,425
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	285
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,600
350	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	6,000
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	575
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Fremel Press Co	725
200	5,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydr.ulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	825
200	400	350	42½ p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	632½
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	85	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	475
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,325
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	1¼ p.a.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.. ..	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.a.	Frescher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 p.a.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	90

CALCUTTA.—23RD APRIL.

The following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents., at Rs. 102-8, 102-9 and 102-10.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-8 and 104-10.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods has been active, particularly for 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, and prices have turned in favour of holders. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

650	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	at Rs.	4	13	0
1,000	„	„	„	40 „	39 „	8¼ „	at „	5	13	0
1,000	„	„	„	40 „	39 „	6 „	at „	4	4	0
500	„	„	„	45 „	19 „	9 „	at „	6	6	0
2,400	„	„ Madapollams	32 „	24 „	3 „	at „	2	2	6

COTTON.

The market has been quiet, without any change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

50	candies	New Bhownuggur	Ready	at	Rs. 206½
25	„	„	„	W.S ...at	„ 205
100	„	„	„	...at	„ 195
25	„	„	„	...at	„ 205
250	„	„	15 days	...at	„ 205
50	„	Broach M.G.	Ready	...at	„ 240
150	„	„	„	...at	„ 236
250	„	„	„	F.P.B. ...at	„ 237½
50	„	„	„	...at	„ 240½
150	„	„	„	...at	„ 236
25	„	„	„	F.P.B. ...at	„ 236
100	„	„	„	...at	„ 237
200	„	Dhollera	„	...at	„ 200
200	„	Veerungaum	10 days	...at	„ 190
200	„	„	15 days	...at	„ 190
200	„	„	Ready	...at	„ 189
25	„	„	„	...at	„ 192-195
150	„	Cutch	„	...at	„ 192
25	„	Khandeish	„	...at	„ 190

YARNS

12,000 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 20's to 60's to arrive at 29 as per lb.
4,500 lbs. „ „ No 40's.....at 27½ „
2,700 lbs. Gras „ No. 20's to 40's.....at 13½ to 14½ „

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Xantho (s)	Caens	London, March 19.
27	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, April 23.
	Apis (s).....	Spannon	Trieste, Apri 1.
	Gladys (s).....	Bardo.....	Shields, March 12
	Potomac-(s).....	Loudon	Liverpool, March 20

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Octavia	Twait.....	Liverpool.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Indus, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Killarney, to Liverpool.
Ship Robert Kerr, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH APRIL.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 30 cases brandy, S. Cowasjee; 220 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co; 150 bales brandy, B. & A. Hormusjee; 38 cases sardines, N. Ardaseer & Sons; 25 cases olive oil and 40 cases claret, R. Martin & Co.; 123 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee; 40 cases claret, C. Zerrenner; 25 cases liqueur, C. Manockjee & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 50 bales cotton, C. Ebram.
Bride of Lorne, 205 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.
Ameet Lyle, 90 bales cotton, E. Goolram; 36 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 50 bales cotton, S. Malladina; 100 bales cotton, H. Nagsee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, C. Mudanjee; 50 bales cotton, K. Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, M. Jumnadass; 25 bales cotton, G. Damoder.
Mabel, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Emblehope s, 100 bales cotton, K. Harmookray; 550 bales cotton, R. Stenart & Co.; 40 bales wool, R. Mahomed; 200 bales cotton, R. Brothers.
Tythonus, 1,200 bags linseed, S. Mooljee.
Bewick s, 50 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 200 bales cotton, V. Poonsee & Co.
Hidalgo s, 50 bales cotton, M. Chunilall; 95 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 1,500 bundles coir yarn, F. Runchordass; 70 bales wool, F. C. Gangjee; 38 bales cotton, C. Nensy; 100 bales cotton, M Lowjee; 1 bale cotton, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 55 bales wool, B. Naranjee; 100 bales cotton, N. Boga; 50 bales cotton, K. Jewraj; 125 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 50 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.
William Cory s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 58 bales cotton, G. Cotton & Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 25 bales wool, H. Vursonjee; 26 bales cotton, V. Poonsee & Co.; 64 bales cotton, K. Toolseedass & Co; 453 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Tiber s, 89 bales cotton, V. Takursee; 200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 287 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.; 35 bales wool, N. Naratumdass; 100 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.
Kirkwood, 100 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.
Helen Scott, 300 bales cotton, R. Stenart & Co.
Robert Kerr, 500 bags linseed, W & A. Graham & Co.
Ceylon s, 100 bales cotton, R. Stenart & Co.
Killarny s, 600 bundles gails, P. Runchordass; 150 bags linseed, A. Allythoy & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maud s, 16 bales hides, R. & F. Bomanjee; 6 cases mace, T. Lillaram; 244 cases mother of P. shells, E. N. Gomes & Co.; 30 cases ganja, D. Byramjee; 62 bags galls, D. Sassoon & Co.; 5 cases P. feathers, C. Dulcharam; 86 bales hides, K. Rowjee; 4 bales skins, A. R. Ahmed; 25 cases blue stone, A. Cosabboy; 12 bale hides, D. Hassom; 14 cases olibanum, 15 cases mother of P. shells, and 4 packages T. shells, R. A. Ruza; 14 cases hides, P. Assur.
Deccan, s, 1 case T. shells, A. R. Ahmed; 1 case shawls, W. Aberchand; 1 case shawls, M. Ramchiind; 7 cases shawls, P. Jugnath; 2 bales carpets & 6 cases shawls, R. L. Southern & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hoppett, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ceylon, s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 110 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ceylon, s, 25 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marsilia, s, 45 cwts sandalwood, R. Allyruza; 71 bales cotton, C. Datoo; 18 bales cotton, D. Byramjee; 34 bales cotton, V. Ebraham & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Sherman, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Fetherstonhaugh, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.
Smith, Captain, 15th N. I., on leave, from Scalkote.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Wallcott, Captain, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Hydrabad.
Benthall, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
Knox, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, to join, to Dum Dum.
Hoggan, Captain, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Scalkote.
Blair, Captain, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Kolapore.
Beville, Captain, 29th Regiment N. L. I., on sick leave, to England.
Creagh, Lieutenant, Bengal M. Bat., on sick leave, to England.
Gane, Surgeon Major, Bombay Army, on furlough, to England.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—
Barry, Lieutenant, 11th Regiment, on leave.
Fetherstonhaugh, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on leave.
Boyes, Colonel, 12th Regiment, on promotion.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 22.)

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr William Alexander Willock, to act as Senior Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr Jones on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Surg-Maj Arthur Longford Trewan Cooke, to be Civil Surgeon of Trichinopoly.
Surgeon Major John Anderson Cox, MD, to officiate as Civil Surg of Trichinopoly during the absence of Surg Major Cooke on leave, or until further orders.
Surg Major Frederick Fletcher to be Civil Surg of Cannanore.
Capt Andrew Balmer, Actg Dep Inspr Genl of Police, Southern Range, to act as Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, from the date on which Lieut Col G B Bowen avails himself of the furlough granted in the Gazette of the 8th inst.
Major Arthur McLehan Davies, Supt of Police, Malabar, to act as Dep Inspr-Genl of Police, Southern Range, during the employment of Capt Balmer on other duty, or until further orders.
Referring to Notification in the Fort St G orge Gazette of the 1st April 1873, the following postings are ordered :—
Lieut C V Boddy, RE, Tinnevelly District.
Lieut C B Henderson, RE, Nellore.
Lieut L Langley, RE, Godavery.
Lieut C B Wilkieson, RE, Kistna.
Lieut F J Romilly, RE, Tanjore.
The above officers will proceed to join at the public expense, placing themselves at once in communication with the District Engineers.
The services of Asst Surg H D Cooke, MB, are at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following alteral ons of rank and promot ons are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Alterations of Rank.

44th N I—Major A J Butt, Lieut-Col in S C, (deceased) and Capt G S Keith, S C, from the 9th Sept 1871—vice C E Taylor, retired.
30th N I—Major A Hunter, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt C H Grace, S C, from the 9th Sept 1871—Philips promoted and removed.
15th N I, I G List—Major C C Mason, Lieut-Col in Staff and Capt William Lancaster Ranking from 9th Sept 1871—Firth promoted and removed.
39th N I—Major D Shaw, S C, and Capt W C Drummond, SC, exchanged to 95th Foot, from 9th Sept 1871—Southey promoted and removed.
49th N I—Major Charles Annesley Benson and Capt B Fischer, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—McMahon promoted and removed.
9th N I—Major H V Handyside, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt R G V Holloway, from the 9th Sept 1871—White promoted and removed.
47th N I—Major M K Bourne, S C, and Capt A Wingfield, S C, from the 9th Sept 1871—Williams promoted and removed.
24th N I, I G List—Major C J Brasley, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt. Pritchard Peter Blake from 9th Sept 1871—Weldon promoted and removed.
29th N I—Major R M Macdonald, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt H G Davies, S C, from the 9th Sept 1871—Rosseson promoted and removed.
27th N I—Major J Orr, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt F J Wroughton, S C, from the 9th Sept 1871—Davidson promoted and removed.
35th N I—Major E O Leggatt, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt H C Onsley, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Watts promoted and removed.
20th N I—Major J C D Wallace, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt W G Food from 9th Sept 1871—Pringle promoted and removed.
40th N I—Major W H White, S C, and Capt George Heneville Cherry, deceased, from 9th Sept 1871—Robson promoted and removed.
8th N I—Major H Clerk, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt R G Jenkins, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Hearn promoted and removed.
12th N I—Major R S Counhman, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt T R Church, Major in S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Scott promoted and removed.
32nd N I—Major J J Fulton, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt William Stenhouse from 9th Sept 1871—Riach promoted and removed
5th N I—Major W H Whitelock, S C, and Capt J Picton-Warlow, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Grant promoted and removed.
43rd N I—Major A G W Burn, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt H Porteous, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Pearse promoted and removed.
45th N I—Major T G M Lane, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt H A T Nepean, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Drury promoted and removed.
2nd E L I—Major H D B Smith, S C, deceased, and Capt J E Bates, 103d Foot exchanged to 45th Foot, from 9th Sept 1871—Knocker promoted and removed.
42nd N I—Major W H Heseey, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt T G Clarke, SC, from 9th Sept 1871—Allardyce promoted and removed
14th N I, I G List—Major C D Clementson, S C, and Capt Frederick Smalley from 9 h Sept 1871—Randall promoted and removed.
33rd N I—Major G F Pearson, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt P Burnes, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Bruce promoted and removed.
13th N I—Major W Boardman, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt T H Stoton SC from 9th Sept 1871—Harrison promoted and removed.
42nd N I—Capt H Beddome, S C, and Capt F S Fitzpatrick S C from 9th Sept 1871—Morgan promoted and removed.
51st N I—Major E L M Evans, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt H F de Lousada, SC, from 9th Sept 1871—Bett promoted and removed.
1st N I—Major C W Cox, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt J C Dovetan, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Harrison promoted and removed.
16th N I—Major A J F Ewart, Lieut-Col in SC, and Capt J C Hay, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Forlong promoted and removed.
46th N I—Major J R Fulton, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt C W Street, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Marshall promoted and removed.
28th N I, I G List—Major W R Campbell, Lieut-Col in S C, retired, and Capt George Godfrey from 9th Sept 1871—Cooper promoted and removed.
26th N I—Major J G Touch, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt H A Hammond, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Prichard promoted and removed.
11th N I—Major R D Ardagh, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt W B Sherman, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Stevenson promoted and removed.
6th N I—Major C C Minchin, S C, and Capt R J Meghee, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Grant promoted.
1st M Fus—Major C J Harcourt 10-2nd Foot and Capt H G Woods, S C, retired from 9th Sept 1871—Munro promoted and removed.
10 h N I—Major C J Godfrey, S C, and Capt T J Cotton, SC, from 9th Sept 1871—Woodcock promoted and removed.
38th N I—Major Charles James Richards and Capt E G Marrogh, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Gahagan promoted and removed.
37th N I—Major T S Hawks, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt C L Highmoor, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Morrison promoted and removed.
32nd N I—Major J S Martyr, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt J F Bennett, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Claridge promoted and removed.
31st N I—Major B G Lewis, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt A M Lyall, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Sage promoted and removed.
25th N I—Major W Graver, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt E S Ludlow, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Ady promoted and removed.
7th N I—Capt R F Doig, S C, and Major J Duval, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Waterman promoted and removed.
50th N I—Major J Duval, S C, an i Capt S E Atkinson, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Blomfield promoted and removed.
22nd N I, I G List—Major H C Bowkar, SC, Capt Francis H Winterbotham from 9th Sept 1871—Ross promoted and removed.
18th N I—Major E N Mostop, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt A F Laughton, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Kallender promoted and removed.
15th N I, I G List—Major J G Palmer, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt O H Lomelaie, 10th Foot, exchanged to 14th Foot from 9th Sept 1871—Ricketts promoted and removed.
41st N I—Major J Hudleston, S C, and Capt M A Rowlandson, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Boddam promoted and removed.
34th N I—Major J T Clarke, Lieut-Col. in S C, and Capt F H Vandervez, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Camberlege promoted and removed.
3rd M E R—Major R S Burge, S C, and Capt A H Laurie, 108th Foot, deceased, from 9th Sept 1871—Davidson promoted and removed.
3rd M E R—Major O F Smithers, S C, and Capt J T Tennant, 108th Foot, from 9th Sept 1871—Pereira promoted and removed.
3rd L I—Major A D Clay, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt R C Evanson, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Grove promoted and removed.
17th N I—Major Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart and Capt J W Butler, S C, 9th Sept 1871—Puckle promoted and removed.
2nd N I—Major A Jenkins, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt W J Bell, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Holmes promoted and removed.
1st Mad Fusiliers—Major Jackson Muspratt Williams, A I C E, and Capt T R Tabuteau, S C, from 9th Sept 1871—Neild promoted and removed.
2nd E L I—Major C H Beddeck, S C, and Capt E D Way, Staff Corps, from 9th Sept 1871—Sladen promoted and removed.
I G List—Capt T R Byrne, S C, from 13th Sept 1872—Doig 7th N I, deceased.
I G List—Capt Charles Robert Bradstreet from 13th Sept 1871—Taylor, 20th NI, retired.
I G List—Capt. Robert Emilius Cox from 23rd Oct 1871—Clementson, 22nd N I, deceased.
20th N I—Capt H M S Magrath, S C, from 28th Oct 1871—Drummond exchanged to 95th Foot.
I G List—Capt Reginald Temple Chapman from 3rd Nov 1871—Lonsdale, I G List, exchanged to 104th Foot.
50th N I—Capt E H Walters, S C, from 5th Nov 1871—Gosling, deceased.
I G List—Capt Hugh Robert Ogilvie from 7th Nov 1871—Paske, 14th N I, deceased.
13th N I—Capt J P James, S C, from 14th Sept 1871—Williams, deceased.
44th N I—Major D G S St J Grant, Lieut Col in S C, and Capt W F Wright, S C, from 3rd Dec 1871—Butt deceased.
I G List—Capt Henry Richards Shelly from 7th Dec 1871—Woods, 1st M F, retired.
45th N I—Capt H E A Lawford, S C, from 11th Dec 1871—Campbell deceased.
40th N I—Capt W H Hoskins, S C, from 29th Dec 1871—Muir, deceased.
2nd E L I—Capt J W Darville, 105th Foot, from 17th Feb 1872—Baines exchanged to 45th Foot.
24th N I—Capt W C Bayley, S C, from 1st March 1873—O'Neill, to half pay.
28 h N I, I G List—Major C V Gordon, Lieut-Col in S C, and Capt George Edward Weston from 23rd March 1872—Campbell, deceased.
39th N I—Capt B B Faunce, S C, and Major J C Macdonald, Lieut-Col in Staff Corps, from 18th April 1872—Dixon, retired.
4th N I—Capt W Anderson, Staff Corps.
42nd N I—Lieut-Col Wemyss William Lennox and Major Robert Blair Kennedy, from 18th April 1872—Babington promoted and removed.
43rd N I—Capt William Henry St A William from 18th April 1872—Babington promoted and removed.
3rd M E R—Capt J B Gahan, SC, from 18th April 1872—Laurie, deceased.
3rd M E R—Capt F A Stoton, SC, from June 1872—Creery, deceased.
I G List—Captain John Edward Francis Strette from 13th June 1872—Smith, 2nd E L I, deceased.
I G List—Cap Stewart William McIver from 22nd July 1872—Bird, 2nd E L I, deceased.
I G List—Capt F H Mathias, SC, from 30th Aug 1872—Walters, 5th N I, deceased.
I G List—Capt Charles Hare Trotman from 29th Sept 1872—Duff, 49th N I, promoted.
I G List—Capt Arthur Charles Mottet from 29th Sept 1872—Gibb, 6th N I, promoted.
I G List—Capt John Salmon Blaxland from 29th Sept 1872—Johnson, 39th N I, promoted.
I G List—Capt Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe, from 29th Sept 1872—Cox, 45th N I, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

38th N I—Major G R F Bardin, Lieut-Col in S C, to be Lieut-Col, and Capt Bt Major Alexander Gordon Duff to be Major from Sept 1872—Rishton, retired.
30th N I—Major A Hunter, Lieut-Col in S C, to be Lieut-Col; Capt C H Grace, S C, to be Major, Lt. F C St. John; Capt in S C, to be Capt, from 29th Sept 1871—Bardin promoted and removed.
19th N I—Major T M McHutchin, Lieut-Col in S C, to be Lieut Col; Capt A E Bowen, Lieut Col in S C, to be Major; and Lieut C J O Chambers, Capt in Staff Corps, to be Capt. from 29th Sept 1872—Hunter promoted and removed.
48th N I—Major C C Mason, Lieut Col in S C, to be Lieut-Col, and Capt W H Gib, Lieut-Col in S C, to be Major, from 29th Sept 1872—McHutchin promoted and removed.
39th N I—Major D Shaw, S C, to be Lieut-Col; and Capt W A Johnson, Major in S C, to be Major, from 29th Sept 1872—Mason promoted and removed.
45th N I—Major Charles Annesly Benson to be Lieut-Col and Capt George William Cox to be Major, from 29th Sept 1872—Shaw promoted and removed.
I G List—Lieut Brevet-Capt Evelyn Moore to be Capt from 8th Nov 1872—Prother, 6th N I, deceased.
I G List—Lieut 81 Capt Godlieb James VanSomeren to be Capt from 8th Nov 1872—Hunt, 3rd M E R, exchanged.
I G List—Lieut E J Gunthorpe, Cap in S C, to be Capt, from 4th Jany 1873 Otley, 3rd M E R, deceased.
I G List—Lieut C Walker Capt in S C to be Capt, from 31st Jany 1873—Cherry, 49th N I, deceased.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, April 26.)

Leave granted—
Mr S Thornton, Depy Collr of Futtehpore, one year's furlough, with effect from the 10th March, 1873.
Mr H W Dashwood, Mag and Collr, Agra, six months' and fifteen days' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th April 1873.
Mr T Benson, Asst Settlement Officer, Agra, three months' privilege leave with effect from 21st April, 1873.
Mr A R S Pollock, Offg Commsr of the Jhansie Division, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 28th April, 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.
Mr G E Watson, Mag and Collr, Muttra, privilege leave for two months and 19th days, with effect from the 15th April, 1873.
Lt-Col W T M'Gregor, Cant Mag, Benares, rejoined his appointment from leave on the afternoon of the 7th January, 1873.
Dr J M D Macgregor to officiate as Supt and Medical Officer of the Central Jail at Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Dr R Jameson, or until further orders, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers, under the Prisons Act.
Dr J Cleghorn, Asst Civil Surg, Allahabad, to be Supt and Medical Officer of the District Jail at that station, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Prisons Act.
Capt F W Chatterton, Offg Asst Commsr, Jhansie, to be Cant Mag of Roorkee, and under Section 6 of Act XXII of 1864 to have the powers of a Small Causes Court Judge within the same limits in suits for an amount not exceeding Rs 50.
Capt T J Quin, Cant Mag, Roorkeee, to be Offg Asst Commsr, Jhansie.
Mr F S Growse, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Muttra during the absence on leave of Mr G E Watson, or until further orders.
Mr C P Carmichael, Inspr-Gen of Police, to officiate as Commsr of the Benares Division.
The Rev C E W Fowler, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Chaplain of Shahjehanpore.
Dr J Jones to be Civil Surg of Azimgurh, vice Dr. Cleghorn.
Dr J Cleghorn, Civil Surg Azimgurh, to be Asst Civil Surg of Allahabad.
Mr C W Carpenter, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, to officiate as Secy to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provindes, in addition to his other duties.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND

duct of the See of Quilon he appears to have been much honoured by his people. He has been buried in Mangalore with considerable pomp, which was assisted by confraternities who had travelled to the funeral all the way from Goa. The funeral procession to Mangalore Cathedral is spoken of as numbering upwards of 10,000 persons. Shortly after his death his heart was removed for the purpose of being sent home to France. The Vicariate has been thrown into mourning for thirty days.

THE *Friend of India* :—A telegram reached us on Monday last to the effect that Mr. E. Downes, the Lay Missionary of the Church Missionary Society at Peshawur, had been carried off when he had crossed the frontier "disguised," but that there were hopes of recovering him alive. The so-called disguise doubtless means that, according to the convenient and comfortable custom of missionaries on that border, Mr. Downes wore the Afghan dress. Mr. Downes was formerly stationed at Madhopore. In a very interesting paper which he read to the Allahabad Conference, the Rev. T. P. Hughes, the head of this Mission, wrote thus warmly of the Afghans, among whose villages he delighted to itinerate :—"The further I go away from Peshawur the more kindly am I received by the people. On these occasions I wear the Afghan dress, which in my opinion is more elegant and graceful than our western costume, and I find it does not excite the curiosity of the villagers half as much as my ordinary dress would." He describes the sociable and hospitable qualities of the Afghans, for whom, also, the Peshawur Missionaries keep up guest nouses. The case of Mr. Downes following the murder of Major Macdonald shows that that portion of the frontier needs special vigilance just now.

A CONTEMPORARY says the police of the Punjab are men of varied resources. Not long ago, a dead girl-baby was taken out of a well in the Loodiana district, and the police experienced no difficulty in fitting it with a mother. A father was next provided, and the case—clearly a murder—was handed up. The woman confessed that she had possessed a baby a month or two before, but that she was now unable to produce it, having dropped it down the well. The police were triumphant. But oddly enough, the magistrate inquired the sex of her child, and the mother said "*a boy!*" The police, however, were not to be baffled by such a trifle, and promptly produced another murdered baby—this time suited in all respects to the occasion. It had been found not in the well, but under a sand heap, and the young mother, after the obliging fashion peculiar to prisoners in the hands of the police, changed her confession to one of burying under a sand heap. The curtain falls on justice triumphant at last, and the police carrying off the unnatural mother to the punishment her inhumanity demanded. The pensive public will none the less be inclined to wonder who killed the first baby, and whether, if the second had failed to suit the case, the police could have produced a third and persuaded the mother to confess to its murder also.

NEW-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 24TH APRIL.

I AM glad to see that I have a fellow worker up here for the benefit of your readers, especially as he has gone (*Bombay Gazette* of to-day) into some general particulars which the speciality I was on caused me to leave out of my letters. In this, time had a hand. I don't write at the points nor even in the dark umbrageous nullahs where I like to pass the heat of the day; and of course every one up here has something on his hands. It may be typical developments or what not. The amenities of society are more or less a tax on every one, even up here. For instance, two days ago three young ladies called up my services in a winning way that makes one so proud to yield.

One sister—"Oh, Mr. Anundorum, we have heard that there are some real tiger haunts about this range. Could you take us to see them?"

Second sister—"Do, Mr. A. B., take us, we so want to see them. There won't be any danger, will there?"

Third sister—"Will you take some guns and pistols with you, Mr. A. B., we shant be afraid then. And if you have a servant who knows the locality, we might send a lot of things on in advance, and have a tea-fight. I have heard that a fire keeps tigers off, we shant be afraid. Mamma, you will come."

Mamma—"No, my dear, let there be no tea-fight amongst tigers while we are here. Why, one large tiger would be equal to take our tea-fight arrangements entirely to himself and add us all in as a part of the meal. No, my dear, we don't want to leave our bones to whiten in the jungle. We can have our tea-fights, as you call them, in safer places."

First sister—"Now, mamma, dear, pray do not talk like that. We can get three or four more gentlemen to join and to bring their guns, and then it would be rather good fun if a tiger should come to the party. We all want to see a tiger in his natural state, and we could not choose more favourable circumstances."

The young ladies gained the day, and the names of a few "select gentlemen" friends having been proposed, seconded, and carried, the day is to be fixed for next week, and you shall know what comes of it if anything out of the common order of tea-fights should take place. There is one part of the arrangement a profound secret at present, but you shall know of it hereafter, if the result is as expected. In the meantime nothing remains but to lock up our secrets in our hearts.

I am at this moment interrupted about the tiger den tea-fight arrangements, so not to linger any longer over the Points, I will briefly enumerate them :—

MORNING POINTS.	EVENING POINTS.
Panorama.	Hart,
Porcupine.	Alexander.
Louisa.	Chowk, large.
Echo.	Chowk, small.
Landscape.	Garbut.
Chowk, large.	And a spot near Har-
Chowk, small.	rison's Spring.
Garbut.	

MOONLIGHT POINTS.

All the above.

At full-moon the Points are very beautiful indeed. Ladies are an important element to heighten the effect, and cheroots and some cool beverage not to be held in light estimation. The beverage keeps the throat clear to give effect to the echoes which, as I have said, are very amusing from Echo Point. The ladies' part in the echo is exceedingly pleasing, and will be grateful to the care of any of the stern sex who may succeed in inducing a little display of it.

Your other correspondent has alluded to the judicious opening up of a bit of jungle here and there by which a grand view is revealed. This is notably the case at a Point which may be said to be the top or beginning of the grand gorge and valley embraced between the Garbut range and Matheran proper. As you look through this opening, you have Garbut range on the left and Alexander and Chota Chowk points on the right. Any one riding up by daylight must be nature blind if the view did not force itself on him. It is on the left, riding from the toll towards the bazaar, and long before you come to Harrison's Spring.

I must say a few words about our direction posts. They are not upright, steady, honest posts, and are constantly misguiding one or leaving one unguided. As a rule, you may take the way they read as indicating the direction intended, but that will often lead you in the opposite direction. I was once sold very neatly. I had not been here for some time, and near to where Landscape Point now open from the bridle path was a bear. "To the Bund," the direction of the reading being in the direction of the way to Louisa Point. Borooah! said I, they have been shutting in more water. Grand move! And away I posted, expecting to find a small lake on the top of the gorge between Louisa and Echo Points.

When I got there,
The water wasn't there.

And so Anundorum had none. I hurried back to try and make believe I hadn't been sold; and, reading the board backwards, concluded that it had reference to the good old original water course. A simple arrow in the right direction would be a guide, whichever way the board might read.

ANUNDORUM BOROOAH.

HINTS ABOUT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 25TH APRIL.

SIR,—Pardon me for intruding on your valuable time, but as your occasional correspondent expressed a wish to know the correct pronunciation of the name of this place, and happening to know it myself, having a smattering of the lingo of the district, I am tempted to drop you a few lines. It is not pronounced either Mat-er-an or Mathaan but Ma-tha-rán—"Mathá" meaning head, and "rán" a forest. Certainly a very appropriate appellation, but if our energetic superintendent would take the hint and let us have less of the "forest" at some of the numberless turnings, we, "lovers of nature's loneliness," would indeed be very grateful. I could point to a little spot between the Porcupine and Hart Points, almost overlooking Malet's Spring, on the road leading from the church to the croquet ground, where a little clearance would open out a most enchanting view to the passer-by. In this direction the whole hillside is very thickly wooded, and the "stroller" can scarcely obtain even a glimpse of the beautiful scenery all the way, far beyond Elphinstone Lodge, till he suddenly emerges on the open plain near Stone Henge. Oh yes, the jungle might, with great advantage, be cleared away, and I believe our worthy superintendent is of the same opinion, but I suppose there is a *hitch* somewhere about making use of the large balance to the credit of the station funds. I wonder if the Accountant General has a finger in the pie!

I am surprised at the remarks of your occasional correspondent regarding the fair equestrians of Matheran, but I must confess they are but too true!!!

We have now some distinguished visitors on the Hill. The Sassoon family arrived here last night. I believe all the palkies and tonjons on the Hill were in requisition on the occasion. ECHO.

SIMLA GOSSIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Friday evening the Viceroy made a very quiet and undemonstrative entry into Simla. The Volunteers, who mustered at five o'clock in the afternoon, waited at Government House, the very personification of Patience, till past eight in the evening; after which display of zeal in the public cause they went home to a cold dinner, and it is probable that they will see all the Viceroys in the world a long way off before they expose their precious bodies to the night air again on such a fruitless errand. There was a crowd assembled along the sides of the road on the auspicious occasion: a few ladies in their jampans, a greater number of gentlemen, and a mass of natives. They set or stood staring at nothing particular with the greatest interest for upwards of two hours, and even at the end of that time there were still a few remaining watching the trees with unabated interest. At last when it was pitch dark and His Excellency's arrival had been given up as hopeless, a lantern was seen coming along the deserted road, and behind it a lady and three gentlemen on horseback. This was at ten o'clock, and the half-dozen sepoys who were still on the look-out received the Viceregal party at Government House. In this ignominious manner did the Viceroy creep into the station, instead of amidst the thunders of artillery, the shouts of gaping spectators, and the bowing, scraping, and speech-making of complimentary people.

It is strange in how short a time Simla has become an inhabited place instead of the desert it was only a week ago. This time last week any one walking on the Mall after dark (let us hope he was well wrapped up, or he must have repented that adventurous proceeding) would not have seen more than one or two lights in the houses on Jakko, which towered, black as ink against the sky, towering over the rest of the station like some huge monster on the point of swallowing it up wholesale. Now, on the contrary, it is literally a blaze with lights at that hour, and is quite a cheerful object to look at.

It is believed that the Archdeacon will remain here till July. He preaches some very good sermons, delivered in a tone that precludes the possibility of any one's going to sleep. They are, in fact, quite different from the sing-song style of discourses, with which we were treated last year, and which made their unfortunate author so unpopular, that certain of the community attacked him with vague charges of a most alarming character in a very underhanded manner He has had his revenge, however. For we learn that the very last act of the vindictive man before his departure was one of diabolical and cruel vengeance. The people of Simla will understand my horror at the inhuman act when I state what that act was. *He has published all his sermons in a collected form!* Incredible though it may appear, he has not rested satisfied by inflicting this injury on his former congregation, but has added to it the insult of advertising each copy of this refreshing work as obtainable on the expenditure of no less a sum than two rupees eight annas and no pies sterling. The force of human vengeance could no further go; and if the first person who buys the book turns out to be the anonymous individual who so basely slandered the reverend gentleman, all right-minded people will agree that it will only serve him right.

Government business just now is apparently at a stand-still. One-third of the officials are yet in Calcutta, another third is on the journey up, and the last third too busy in making itself comfortable to trouble itself much about affairs of State. Indeed, it has been confidentially mentioned that a certain secretary, newly arrived in company with a bad cold and a worse temper (two travelling companions who had insisted on attending him from Kussowlie), on being politely requested to minute on certain weighty questions, audibly consigned not only the weighty questions referred to but the whole fabric and constitution of the empire, Home, Foreign, Colonial, Financial, Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical, &c., &c., to a certain place where there would be very little of them left after a short time. It is reported that, after having thus comfortably disposed of the affairs of State, the Secretary was observed to plunge himself into a warm bath, whence he retired growling to bed. Such being the state of affairs, it is plain that Government will not commence work for another week or so at soonest.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some one lately wrote in the *Times of India* at considerable length on the subject of military officers in civil employ. The general tenor of the communication referred to was scarcely flattering to those officers; though the object of the writer appeared to be more to denounce the system under which they are employed in civil duties than to attack the individuals. Cantonment magistrates were amongst those more particularly held up as very degenerate members of the profession of arms. Now, as I happen to know something regarding the duties those gentlemen have to perform, I shall, with your permission, put it to the public whether or not they deserve all the unkind things that are said of them. To begin with. Could there be a more invidious position than that of a cantonment magistrate? He is in most cases a military officer, though in some instances the appointments have been, and perhaps are now, held by civilians. But I confine myself to the military officers holding those appointments, as I think their position is far more trying than that of civilians holding similar appointments. The military officer who is placed in magisterial charge of a cantonment very soon discovers the discomforts of his position. It becomes painfully evident that if he performs his duty without favour or affection as regards the interests of his brother officers and fellow-countrymen on the one hand, and those with whom he has no bonds of sympathy on the score of race or class on the other hand, he becomes a very unpopular member of cantonment society.

The same would doubtless be the case to a considerable extent were the magistrate a civilian, but being an officer it is intensified by the feeling that he is one of themselves, and that the accident of his official position has apparently hardened his heart against his brethren.

To fully understand the difficulties attending the position of a cantonment magistrate it must not be confounded with that of a superintendent of bazaars. Previous to the introduction of the civil Acts under which magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cantonments, there were bazaar masters in all large stations. Those officers were entirely subordinate to the officers commanding and formed part of their staff. Many old officers who do not take the trouble to enquire into the matter have a hazy idea that the modern magistrate is but the ancient bazaar master under a different name. They do not know, nor do they care to know, neither can they understand when it is explained to them, that the offices are entirely distinct, and that the Act which gives jurisdiction to the civil magistrate renders it illegal for a military superintendent of bazaars to exist within the limits in which such Act is in force.

The consequence is that generals, brigadiers and officers commanding in cantonments when they discover that they are opposed, in their attempts to do illegal acts, by cantonment magistrates, are exasperated at what they consider the audacity of those officers, who though officially civil servants, and, like all other magistrates in the zillah or district, are subordinate to the magistrate of the district, be he collector or political agent, are to them military commissioned officers and nothing more.

Strange as it may appear, even amongst the gallant gentlemen and chivalrous soldiers who hold high military commands, some are not altogether free from spite and petty-mindedness, nor do they hesitate to inflict such small slights and insults as it may be in their power to offer. Unfortunately Government has afforded them a handle for doing so by appointing cantonment magistrates ex-officio secretaries of cantonment committees of which the officer commanding the station is the president, and who not unfrequently imagines himself to be the entire committee. The magistrate is made responsible for the sanitary arrangements of the cantonments, and is in this respect subordinate to the commanding officer. This being the case, it is not difficult to understand that the commanding officer can find opportunities of rendering himself offensive, neither is it, I think, difficult to imagine that some of them do so.

Much unpleasantness and bad feeling might be prevented, and much time and correspondence saved, if the officers representing the Quarter-Master General's Department were appointed secretaries to cantonment committees. This arrangement would also remove the anomaly which now exists by which the secretary to the committee, in his executive capacity, has to prosecute before himself, in his judicial capacity, persons committing breaches of rules. I imagine that it is quite unnecessary to point out how radically faulty such a system is, and I am sure Government must admit that it is so.

I think I have made it tolerably clear that the office of cantonment magistrate is not altogether a bed of roses on which the fortunate incumbent is supposed to dream the "happy, happy hours away" till it suits his convenience to arise and rob his hard-worked and deserving brother who has been for years giving his whole mind and energy to the highly-intellectual and laborious task of instructing "Jack Sepoy" in the positions of the soldier.

But surely the cantonment magistrate's pay is large or his advancement rapid? Alas for those unfortunates, neither one nor the other is the case. None of them are well paid, and those who have come under the new rules, whereby the pay is consolidated, draw little above the pay of their military rank. In one instance the pay of the appointment being less than that appertaining to the rank of the holder, he draws simply his Staff Corps pay. In the Bengal and Madras presidencies cantonment magistracies are stepping-stones to commissionerships and well paid political and judicial appointments, but not so in Bombay, where there is no advancement whatever. The wonder is that officers can be found to enter so bad a line, and my advice to those about to do so is that of "Punch" to persons about to marry, namely, "Don't."

JUSTICE.

"ONE JAMSETJEE PALLONJEE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to point out a single mistake which you have made in your able vindication of Dr. Buist, appearing in yesterday's *Gazette*. You describe the author of the carping aspersions which drew forth your indignant article, as "one Jamsetjee Pallonjee, whoever he may be." This, Sir, is a grave error, and requires rectifying. There is nothing so provokes real genius as being deliberately ignored. So great a celebrity as Jamsetjee Pallonjee cannot well be unknown to you; and though it ought do him good to be taken down a peg or two occasionally, it is not proper to speak of him as a nobody. As his deeds have never been done in a corner, and as he has never been in the habit of hiding his "light under a bushel," allow me to inform you as to who he is, so that the next time you have the handling of him you may preface his name with some becoming epithet of respect!

To begin: Mr. J. P. is a "burning and shining light" among the present generation of Parsees. He is an authority in the Parsee community on all matters of history, antiquity, literature, and religion relating to Parsees. He is the author of a voluminous translation, burdened with his own thoughts—a volume which weighs down our bookshelves in unread ponderousness, a work which the author, worthily emulating a great example, took twenty years in composing! He is the great correspondent of the *Times of India*. According to his own idea of the thing, he is a German, Latin, and Greek scholar, to say nothing of Zend, Persian, and Arabic. As an English writer he believes himself equal to Macaulay. In a word, Sir, he is the great thinker of our age and the glory of Parseedom. He has a house in Grant Road, a pass on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and a very good opinion of himself!

Trusting the above plain facts will clear up the ignorance you seem to have been labouring under as to the personality and greatness of so important a personage, and that in future you will not forget to treat this "*gran maestro di color chi sanno*" of the Parsees with due respect and ceremony.

Bombay, 26th April. SCARRON.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

EXAMINATION OF MR. J. M. MACLEAN—*Concluded.*

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE CHAIRMAN—For the purpose of converting the sea into dry land and making wharves and docks?—Yes; but not a single dock has been provided yet. A number of wharves and boat basins have been built, but at the present moment Bombay, with all its natural capabilities, is the very worst harbour for landing and shipping goods all the way between England and India. All this expenditure having to be made good by the town of Bombay, Government has passed an Act, called the Bunder Act, and has begun to levy three half-pence on every single package which is taken ashore at the wharves which used to be free to the public before this Elphinstone property was bought.

There are also imperial and local customs levied?—Yes; there are three sets of customs houses—the imperial, the municipal, and the public works custom houses. The Public Works Department have set up custom houses along the whole foreshore—away out at Worlee where there is no pier at all. The poor fishermen, who had a prescriptive right to fish without paying any public charge, must now pay a public tax to the Public Works Department.

Have the officers opportunities of levying something for their own benefit?—Certainly. That is the great drawback on indirect taxation in India. The amount of £2,800,000 said to have been originally charged to the Port Trust has now been reduced materially, and I believe the proceeds from the Bunder net will about meet the interest on the capital sum.

Have you considered whether this theoretical view of the impropriety of private people holding the foreshore was strongly entertained by the community or by the people possessed of the property, and who sold it to the Government?—Well, I believe the protest against letting the foreshore to private companies was originally made by myself in about the year 1855, when Government had given the concession to Back Bay, and when there was some fear that the whole foreshore of the island would be bought up by one gigantic speculative company. It was taken advantage of by those who wished that the State should buy the Elphinstone Company property.

What I wish, however, to know is, whether those who wished the State to buy the Elphinstone Company property were shareholders of the Elphinstone Company?—I suppose they wished the State to buy it, or they would not have sold it to the State.

Do you think you could trace that wish to the shareholders of the company?—Yes, I think the community was strongly opposed to the buying of the property.

What has been done with the foreshore property since it passed into the hands of Government?—Since it was bought in 1869, the Governments of India and Bombay have been engaged in quarrelling as to which of the two was responsible for the purchase, and the quarrel was only brought to a close lately, so that four years have been wasted and a million of money has still to be spent to make docks on the estate. And I may say the Bombay Government is wholly responsible for that. Mr. Ormiston, the Engineer, proposes to cut a channel by which large ships can come into the docks which he proposes to construct on the Elphinstone property, and the same engineer estimates that docks may be made and completed for one and three-quarter millions. So that if Government had spent the money on reclaiming its own land at Moody Bay, the public would have had docks completed, and would have been relieved from the taxes they now pay. And if the Elphinstone Company, as some of these shareholders say, did not wish to part with their property, they could have gone on with their works.

To pass to the Back Bay reclamation, what was done with that?—Well, the object of the Back Bay reclamation was to give the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company an approach to Colaba on the harbour foreshore. That work was completed, so far as it has gone, in 1868, but it was only last year that this railway company got permission to complete its line down to its Colaba terminus, so that six years have been wasted without making any use of the land.

Mr. Maclean then read several extracts from minutes of the Governments of India and of Bombay in relation to the controversy between them respecting the Elphinstone property to show why it was that so strong a feeling of distrust existed in Bombay with regard to the action of the Public Works Department, and the committee then proceeded to hear his views regarding the Carwar Railway. On the subject of this railway he pointed out that it had been first recommended officially on the ground that it would pay eight and one-third per cent. on the capital invested; that the Government of India, therefore, recommended that line and sent that scheme home to the Secretary of State for approval. When the official papers were published in Bombay, there were very great remonstrances of it made by the Press and the Chamber of Commerce. The Government, thereupon, appointed a committee of enquiry to revise the estimates, and they raised the estimates from ninety lacs to 110 lacs, and calculated the profits at three and half or 4 per cent. three years after construction. But no allowance was made in the estimate for the three years the line was to yield nothing, and if that was added to the estimate, the smaller sum of 3½ per cent. would be the most the line would bring in. The Chamber of Commerce recommended an alternative line, but though preference was given by the committee to the line proposed by the Chamber of Commerce as a commeral undertaking, preference was given to the other on political and military grounds. This was entirely a new idea, as the original recommendation of the line rested on its commercial advantages. The Duke of Argyll in his despatch, said that the line was to be supported on its commercial advantages alone. This showed the conflict of views which was prevailing.

On the subject of the tribute said to be paid by India to England, Mr. Maclean pointed out, in opposition to the conclusion put in various ways, that there was a great draw of the wealth of India out of that country for the benefit of England, that that was the natural result of the English connection. It was said that the exports over imports represented the tribute paid by India to England. It was not a singular case at all that the exports of a country should exceed the imports. If you compared India with the United States, which could hardly be called a country that has been drained of its wealth, they would find that the excess of exports over imports was very great. It would be said that the United States have been reducing their debt very largely of late years, but during the last six years the exports had been exceeding the imports by 20 millions a year. There was the very natural reason for this, that the United States was one of those countries where there was a great deal of foreign capital employed in developing the resources of the country, and the people have been constantly yielding large profits to the people who lent it to the States, but at the same time it is doing good to the States themselves. The same reason applied in a great measure to India, where excess of exports over imports, according to the statistical abstract, is about 8 millions. But it should be remembered that cotton had been systematically overvalued at the Custom House in India, and that was one cause of the excess appearing greater than it was in reality. Then all the opium duty was included in the action at the Custom House; but the cost to India of producing opium was very small in comparison with what it got from China. If the balance of trade did exist against India, it ought not to be attributed to the action of the Government, at least not entirely. For instance, the Indian foreign trade was entirely in the hands of foreigners, foreign adventurers, and supposing the country was independent she would still find it to her advantage to get English capital and skilled labour to employ as she does now. So long as we can build cheaper ships and carry on more trade than other countries, it will be worth the while of India to carry on its trade with us, and that would be the case whether the country belonged to England or not. In the argument as to the depletion of wealth in India I think it has been overlooked what an amount of individual enterprise is concerned in India. For instance, take cotton. It is cleared by machinery made in England and worked by Englishmen, it is brought to port by railways made by English capitalsand by English skilled workmen, and when it gets to Bombay it is financed for by English brokers and by bankers working principally with English capital, and it is put on board an English ship and sent home, so that the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners from the time the cotton leaves the field. If the Custom House returns took notice of all the skilled labour imported into India, the balance, I suppose, would be the other way. The English connection is highly beneficial to India. If she were independent she would have to maintain a navy like Turkey. It is the English connection which enables her to borrow money at a low rate of interest. Look at the rate Turkey is borrowing money at. If India were left to herself, she would fall into the condition of the South American Republics.

Mr. Maclean was briefly cross-examined, and Mr. Fawcett took occasion to interrogate him as to the names of the gentlemen to whom the Back Bay concession was granted and of the directors who projected the company. Mr. Maclean stated the names in reply to his questions, the object being to have them placed on the record of the committee.

This terminated the examination, and the committee then deliberated in private on the reference made to them by the House of Commons a few nights ago as to the time for bringing on the Indian statement in the House.

There was no other witness examined.

BOMBAY.

THE STEAMER KILLARNEY was hauled out of the Mazagon Dock on Saturday last.

FAIR.—A fair will be held on the Esplanade this evening on account of this being a Parsee holiday.

H. M. TURRET SHIP ABYSSINIA was hauled into Government Dock, and the tug Dagmar was hauled out of Government Dock on Saturday last.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.—It is stated that the office of the Accountant General is also to be accommodated in the new Secretariat building.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th April, was 42 feet 1 tenth; in the corresponding week last year it was 38 feet 7 tenths.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Sewa Babun and another, buggy drivers, were charged before Mr. Connon with cruelly torturing their horses, and the former was fined five rupees and the latter three rupees.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court committed on Friday one Cosman Cassum to the Criminal Sessions on a charge of house-breaking and theft of certain articles belonging to a man named Ramjee Luxmon.

THE TOWN OF RUKDI.—A Marathi paper states that the town of Rukdi, in the Kolapore State, contains about three thousand inhabitants, who contribute annually the sum of Rs. 500 to the local cess. The town suffers much from a deficient water supply.

STRIPES.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Sono Canoo and Rama Gopal were charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing sundry articles belonging to Govind Rama and Bhickee, woman. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—This case, which has been undergoing investigation before the full-power Magistrate of Ahmedabad for a month, is likely to last a good deal longer. On the 22nd inst. the case for the prosecution was closed, and evidence was to be offered on behalf of the defence.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Robert Wilson, a European, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

GAMBLING.—Rama Narayen Rampurtab and four others were charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, with gaming with dice and money in a house at Hanuman Lane. They all pleaded guilty to the charge. Two of them were fined in the sum of Rs. 50 and 30 respectively, and the rest Rs. 12 each.

SURAT SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The people of Surat were thoroughly dissatisfied with the working of the Small Causes Court of that station, and consequently prayed Government to abolish it entirely. The petition was forwarded to the Collector and the Judge of the district, and the latter, it is stated, has given it as his opinion that the Court should not be abolished, although certain alterations in the present mode of its working might be made.

THE CREEK NEAR ALIBAGH.—A correspondent of a native paper complains of the danger experienced from broken fishing stakes under water in the Sakhar Kadi or creek near Alibagh. These broken stakes, says the writer, being under water and therefore invisible, affect the safety of boats plying in that creek and endanger the lives or property carried in them. The Collector of Colaba himself is said to have once experienced danger from this cause.

SAD ACCIDENT AT MALABAR HILL.—Yesterday evening Malabar Hill residents going to church may have noticed a sepoy standing near the foot of the hill with a little pool of blood at his feet. It appears that shortly after five o'clock a bullock cart, containing some native females who are in the service of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and some children, was being trotted along the road, when the driver suddenly fell off his perch on the shaft, and one of the wheels passed right over his head. When he was picked up he was dead. It is supposed that the poor fellow lost his balance in consequence of being seized with a fit.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held on Friday by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, at new Foras Road, concerning the death of Bhagoo, girl. It appears that on Wednesday deceased had found "laddoo" (native sweetmeat) in some street sweepings in a lane at Mombadevi, and she and another girl had eaten it. Some time after eating they both were seized with vomiting and purging. Deceased was taken home, where she died shortly afterwards; the other girl was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The jury came to the conclusion that the girl had died from diarrhœa and vomiting by eating food in a state of decomposition.

ROBBERY IN THE DISTRICTS.—We hear from Warra of an impudent robbery. While a gentleman was asleep in his beechoba, or sleeping tent, it was entered by some thief, who, to effect his purpose, made a large slit in one of the walls, and then made his exit evidently through the other or opposite wall (for in it there was also another large slit made), carrying with him a large portmanteau containing a lot of clothes, and which had stuck away amongst them somewhere a small case containing studs and sleeve links. The portmanteau was found on the following morning about twenty yards from the camp, lying open with the clothes all piled upon it as if they were laid out for the wash. There was nothing missing but the jewel case. A house in the village had been entered the same night (Friday) and a lot of gold ornaments and sundry other things to some considerable value were abstracted. The same hand must have done both the little jobs, for the case which contained the studs was found broken and empty in the vicinity of the last robbery. We may here hint at the mistaken judicial leniency which let off in Kaira, the other day, a noted and confessed thief. A mamlutdar has told us that Mr. Birdwood discharged on Monday last a scoundrel because there was some slight informality in the manner of his arrest, and the same mamlutdar further says that he can almost swear this man was the robber in the present instance, who, on his way to join the other dacoits, rifled the poor villager's house and then cut his way through the beechoba.

HIGH COURT.—28TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

1-73—Dallas and Lynch—Bardot and another v The American ship Augusta—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne Part—heard.

745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Casi Bapoo Naiquin v. Bapoo Sujoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSE.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Laldas Govurdhundas v Jugonnath Goorookusdas—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

6-73—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Crustnanund Gunnesh—No appearance.

SUMMARY SUIT.

278-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Robert Crawford A v Vishram Wagjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

557-71—Khunderao—Dhurumdhurdas Succaram and others v Sittaram HurridasG—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

781-71—Dallas and Lynch—Veychund Khimchund and another v Thomas White and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

445-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Khimchund Sewlall v Dhurumdhur Parshotum and others—Khunderao

446-72—J Gopall—Jusab Hajee Gunny v Joseph Augustus S—Thacker and Chalk.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpall Rampjee—Khunderao.

470-72—Shamrao—Wishwanath Govindjee v Govind Narayen and others—Khunderao.

471-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hajee Seedick Hajee, &c, v Hajee Jakaria Ahmed—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

472-72—Tyabjee—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee v Hajee Ebrahim Dada and others—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and fifty-five deck passengers for different ports.

THE S.S. XANTHO, 1,454 tons, Captain W. Cosens arrived on Saturday last from London (March 19th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Fiolose, Miss Hewitt, Mr. Edginton, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Miss A. M. Anderson, Master Hiessey, Miss Mannice, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Captain Sherman, Miss Greaves, Miss Bennett, and Mrs. Smith.

THE S.S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Goa—Mr. A. Carvalho and family, Governor of *Dio*, and one hundred and eighty-one deck passengers from different ports. She sailed on the same day for the same port with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Ratnagherry—Captain and Mrs. Blair, and thirty deck passengers for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		APRIL—MAY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
.....	.....	Monday..... 28	5 55 m	8 6
0 25 a	7 4		6 25 a	4 7
0 11 m	5 8		6 31 m	8 5
1 6 a	7 0	Tuesday..... 29	7 4 a	3 10
0 45 m	4 10		7 8 m	7 9
1 48 a	6 8	Wednesday ... 30	7 45 a	4 10
1 22 m	3 10		7 47 m	6 8
2 25 a	5 3	Thursday 1	8 31 a	1 11
2 1 m	3 8		8 25 m	5 3
3 23 a	4 1	Friday 2	9 21 a	1 0
2 43 m	1 6		9 6 m	4 0
4 16 a	3 0	Saturday 3	10 24 a	0 7
3 41 m	0 9		10 2 m	2 11
5 21 a	2 9	Sunday 4	11 49 a	3 7

First quarter, 4th, 5h. 23m. P. M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, 1,909 tons, Captain W. Soames, will sail to-day for England, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr H I and Mrs Gane and child.
Mrs Ormiston and 2 infants.
Mr and Mrs Forman.
Mrs E L McAlister.
Mrs Harrison and child.
Mrs Carrol and child.
Mrs Counsell, 2 children and 2 infants.
Mr Wood.
Mr A Moyes.
Capt Heaviside, RE.
Mrs Patrick Ryan and infant.
Mrs Lang and child.
Col C Rose.
Maj Hume.
Mr A Lister.
Mr H H Trotter.
Dr J H G Hills.
Mr Robert Hills.
Col A A P Browne.
Mr Calchett.
Lt-Col Dandridge.
Mr T D Edwards (Senior).
Mr T D Edwards (Junior).
Mr M C Thompson.
Mr Jas Cornish.
Mrs Kenworthy and infant.
Miss Marr.
Mrs Stewart.
Mrs Devlin and infant.
Miss Hepburn.
Mr C Wakely.
Mr F I West.
Mr and Mrs A Wilson.
Miss and Master Wilson, and 3 children.
Mrs J Wilson, 2 Misses Wilson, and Master Wilson.
Mr and Mrs L. L. Lewis.
Miss Herrvey.
Mr and Mrs T D'Archy.
Miss D'Archy.
Mr and Mrs Soundy and child.
Mr E Bennison.
Mr Russel Wilkins.
Miss J Anson.
Mr and Mrs McBean and 3 children.
Mr Hutchins.
Mr Mirbombo.
Miss Wylie.
Master Lowder.
Mr E Hadlow, RN.
Mrs Hawke and 3 children.
Mr and Mrs Arthur.
Mr J H Carr-Kai.
Mr and Mrs VanderGucht.
Capt Cloughton
Mr James Chalmers.
Col Ballard's 2 children.
Lt D'Barry.
Mr J C Macdonald.
Col A Robinson.
Lt G M Crosbie.
Mr W W Clifford.
Capt F Beville.
Mrs Pagan.
Mr Bower.
Master De Baldie.
Capt Boyes.
Lt Fetherstonhaugh.
Maj Masderson.
Mr Burne.
Lt-Col Hills, CB, VC.
Sergt H Jessop.
Mr W J Cass.
Mrs Biggs.
Mr G A Bunting.
Mr A Carr.
Mr J J Crawley.
Mr J Parr.
Mrs Riddell and family.
Mr Burne.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J S Campbell.
Capt J H Westmoreland.
Col Cadell.
Mr A Macbean.
Mr Alexander Grant.

FOR VENICE.

Lt-Col Harris.
Mr A R S Pollock.
Mr G Claridge.
Mr H G Turner.
Mr R J Melville.
Mr T D Landon.
Mr B Leslie.
Mr F Jefferson.
Mr J Galbraith.
Mr A M Phillips.
Mr W Wordsworth.
Mr W R Brown.
Mr and Mrs Bradford.
Mr G H Rivaz.
Mr J Chalmers.
Mr W Wightman.
Mrs W H Booker and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Irvine.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr A Francisco, 5 friends, and 2 children.
Mr

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

On Friday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, the enquiry into this case was resumed before Mr. Cooper against seventy-three of the defendants, the case against two, who were sick, being reserved at present. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Arthur Peile, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal, who claimed the ownership of the disputed ground. Mr. Starling and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Dr. Dallas, Mr. Chalk, and Mr. Jefferson appeared for the defendants, who were all represented.

Mr. John Duffy examined by Mr. Ferguson—In the month of March last I was employed to superintend some buildings being erected near the Towers of Silence, Malabar Hill.

Mr. Jefferson—What is his business?

Mr. Ferguson—I don't know.

Mr. Jefferson—It is usual to ask such a question.

Witness—I am a masonry inspector and master builder. On the 27th March last, I was employed in measuring and pegging out ground for building purposes near the Towers of Silence. Coorjee Pragjee, Jacob Jumal, a Hindoo surveyor, a Parsee, Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Police, and some native police were present on the ground. My employers are Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal. Nothing took place whilst we pegged out the ground. There were three Carwa cutcha huts on the ground, in which three Carwas were living. Two of the huts were about the centre of the ground, and one close up to the wall of the Towers of Silence. On the same day, the 27th March, we commenced to erect a chawl for workpeople. It was solely composed of timber. We proceeded with the chawl and completed it on the 29th, after which no work was done. I have made no estimate of the value of the chawl; but it was worth about Rs. 600. About the 30th March, I put up a large double-poled tent for me to live in, with a small square tent for cooking purposes, &c. I put some furniture in the large tent, a washing-stand, a sofa, and bedding. There was no table or writing-desk in the tent. In a room in the chawl was a writing-desk belonging to the contractor. The workmen had some cooking utensils. No one interfered with me during the time the chawl was being erected or the tent put up. From the 27th March to the 3rd April, I had on the ground twenty Purdasees and ten Pathans. Ten Purdasees and ten Pathans were workmen, and ten Purdasees were watchmen. I saw one policeman daily on duty there: he is there even now. I slept and took my meals in the tent. On the morning of the 4th April, I had just the same number of workpeople, and there were precisely the same structures on the ground. That morning the work commenced at 6 A.M. There was no masonry work going on. About 9 o'clock, Mr. Brown and Mr. DeDermot came to the ground. The latter was in the tent with me. I saw some native police there. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, I was having my breakfast whilst Mr. McDermot was with me. The men were picking up stones and clearing the ground. A workman came up and said something, in consequence of which I told Mr. McDermot to go out and see what the matter was. Mr. McDermot went out. Another man came and said there were 200 or 300 Parsees on the ground. I then went out and saw a large mob of Parsees breaking the bamboo fence in front of the door in the wall of the Towers of Silence. The mob consisted of 200 or 300 Parsees, most of whom were armed with sticks like some of those produced in Court. I do not include the pickaxe in the bundle. The mob appeared to come from the direction of the large gate and from a small door in the wall of the Towers of Silence. Those who came out of the small door had in their hands pieces of wood used for pounding chunam and also picks commonly used by planters. I cannot swear how many such instruments there were. I cannot identify any of the men who broke the fence. The rest of the mob not engaged in breaking the fence cut the ropes of the tent with knives. They came down with a shout. No attempt was made by me or by my workmen to resist the mob: it would have been madness to do so. The workmen ran away. The mob then commenced to pull down the chawl with pickaxes and crowbars that were lying about on the ground. They pulled down the chawl and the tent. The greater portion of the canvas was torn down, and my furniture was smashed to atoms. The desk was also broken to pieces: I did not see a table broken. The broken pieces were hurled down the side of the hill. The tent and the poles were burnt. Of the parties who were on the ground I identify Nos. 1, 2, 52, 36, 48, 56, 72, and 73. No. 1 was telling the people to pull down the tent and chawl and remove the materials, as the ground was his. No. 2 was telling them to pull down and remove. I cannot say I saw Nos. 32 and 36 doing anything. I believe No. 36 or his father has got a liquor-shop. I heard No. 48 speaking to the people: he was right among the rioters. No. 56 was busy breaking down the chawl as well as the tent. I did not notice if he had anything in his hand. It would be impossible in such a crowd to notice what every one had in his hand. No. 72 was on the ground breaking down. He came with the mob out of the small door. No. 76 was busy breaking down. I was shoved by some Parsees, who told me not to go near them. During the time I was on the ground I saw no blows struck. According to the market rate, the value of my tent would be about Rs. 350 or Rs. 400, and that of the furniture and clothes I lost about Rs. 80. The desk was not mine, but was about Rs. 20 in value. Fragments of the tent and poles are still on the ground. Charred portions of the poles were sent to this Court. There are large pieces of the tent on the ground, namely the crown pieces. The chawl was entirely demolished. I then left the hill for the purpose of giving information to my employers. Mr. Brown was on the ground some time before I left. There were handcuffs brought in to my tent: six or eight pairs. I have not seen them since, and don't know what has become of them. The mob were very much excited whilst engaged in the work of demolition. The mob consisted of Parsees, Iranees, and Ghattees. No blasting had been going on on the ground, although a battakee had been beaten. The spot where the blasting was proposed to take place was about 100 paces from the wall and about 175 paces from the Tower. I don't think the blasting would have disturbed any one. The blasting on the Back Bay Reclamation works was on the south side of the Towers of Silence. I proposed to blast on the east side and nearer to the Towers than the reclamation works. There were bamboo trees growing on the ground like the pieces in Court. The mob were on the ground about twenty minutes. I have recovered some of my clothes. I pulled out the coat I have now on from the hands of a Parsee, who was about to cut it with a pick. I am not a tent maker; but in my opinion the tents that were pulled down cannot be mended. Some Parsees have been to me about my evidence. None of them is in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—My profession is that of a master builder. I have been thirteen years in Bombay. I entered into an agreement with Coorjee Pragjee from the 1st March 1873 for the purpose of superintending the erection of buildings adjoining the Towers of Silence. I was engaged by the month verbally for three years. I understood from the plans they showed me that the erection of the buildings would take more than three years. The buildings were to be bungalows for Europeans. At first three bungalows were to be built between the Towers of Silence and the burning-ground. I don't know the number of square yards over which each bungalow with a compound would extend. The buildings were to extend from the ridge of the hill down to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's bungalow. The sites have not yet been picked out. They told me on the 25th March they would be ready to take charge of the ground on the 26th or the 27th. Jacob Jumal told me so. I was not on the ground between the 1st and 25th March. I did not know the extent or position of the ground before I went to take charge. I don't know whether before the 26th or 27th March leave had been obtained from the Municipality to commence these buildings. On the 27th March I went up with the person I have mentioned. We met on the ground. Mr. Peile also was there. I went up with the Hindu surveyor and the Parsee. I met Coorjee Pragjee, Mr. Peile, and Jacob Jumal on the burning ground. We then went towards the Towers of Silence. There were a number of coolies with us. Mr. Brown and a party of police were there, but not exactly on the ground. The first thing done was to measure off the ground according to the plan. Measurements were made and pegs were driven in. We began pegging 300 feet from the corner of the Towers of Silence and about the same number of feet towards the burning ground and parallel to the ridge—may be more or less. We then pegged away from the ridge parallel to the burning ground to the extent of about 600 feet; and then stopped. We crossed the municipal burning ground to get on to the ground. The chawl was built north and west of the pegs. Nothing was built south and east of our pegs; and nothing has been built since. The barricade to the door in the Towers of Silence wall was erected about the 28th March; because it was in the line of our pegs. The piece of ground mentioned in my contract extends westwards along the south wall of the Towers of Silence down to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's bungalow. I put up the barricade to prevent people from coming on the ground. It was an old door-way and an old door; but I took it upon myself to block it up. I have had no special instructions to do so. The ten Purdasee watchmen on the ground had small bamboo sticks with them. I would not allow them the usual Purdasee sticks I don't know whether they were "male or female bamboos." (A laugh.) The workmen were employed in picking loose stones on the ground. They had powras with me. Purdasees and Pathans work as labourers. I have had them under me before. I don't know who engaged them. I did not pay them or see them paid: I don't know what they got per day. On the 28th March, I saw with two or three of the Purdasees the usual Purdasee sticks, and I told them I would not allow them to use those sticks. I did not see the same sticks again: they may have kept them in their huts. I did not see any toddy-drawers on the ground. On the 30th March, I was told they had been on the ground to draw toddy; and I gave orders to stop them from coming. There are three Carwas still living on the ground. I told them to remove. Our chawl was built of square and rough timber, split bamboo, and matting. Rafters similar to those produced here were used in the chawl. It had doors but no windows. It was divided into eight rooms, and each room had a door. It required tiles and side plastar to complete it. Bamboos are growing about 100 yards from the chawl. We had no masonry work going on. We had given a contract to a man for blasting, but he had made no preparations on the ground. I had seen prisoner No. 1 on the day the battakee for blasting was beaten. He spoke to Mr. Brown that day. On the 4th April, he said to the people "Pull down the huts, because the ground is mine." He addressed Nos. 74 and 75, who had in their hands pieces of wood like chunam-pounders. I saw them pulling the chawl down and removing the tent. No personal violence was offered to me or any one else on the ground. I have said I saw the Purdasees run away. I saw them again at the Mazagon Police office. They were separate from others who were apprehended by Mr. Brown. My men were released, not in my presence. I had seen No. 48 on the ground on the 3rd April. He asked the men on the ground if Coorjee Pragjee or Jacob Jumal was there. I told him he knew their residence and place of business and should not come again on the ground. I did not know Coorjee and Jacob were absenting themselves that day from their place of business to avoid the service of a notice. I did not know No. 48 was a solicitor's clerk: I now know he is. On the 4th April he said to me "See what you get for ordering me off the ground yesterday." I did not see him do anything. I saw portions of the chawl thrown down the hill. I saw some of the tent poles and covering on fire. All the chawl was taken away and pitched over the brow of the hill. We have been breaking up the small walls (landmarks) inside the line of ground we have pegged out, and have been breaking the stones for metal. I have not cut any of the trees. I stopped the toddy-drawers, who said they had a contract with prisoner No. 1; but I stopped them on my own account. The Carwas said the same thing, but I stopped them from coming on the ground, of which I was in charge.

Mr. Starling finished his cross-examination of the witness here. It was 5 P.M., and an adjournment was proposed.

Mr. Chalk said he had to make an application to his Worship, which he would be glad to hear was acceded to by the learned counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Ferguson—On the contrary, I most strongly object to it.

Mr. Chalk said he should be glad to spare his fifty-seven clients the expense and the trouble of having to attend the Court day after day. Now that the great part of the evidence had been taken—

Mr. Ferguson—How can you say that the great part of the evidence has been taken?

Mr. Chalk said that the principal portion, the European part of the evidence, had been taken, and the principal actors ascertained; and under the circumstances he thought it his duty to write on the 24th inst. to the public prosecutor a letter which he read as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—You are aware that we are concerned for 57 of the accused, and you may well imagine at what inconvenience and pecuniary loss they attend the Court day after day. From the evidence already taken, it clearly appears that nothing remains to be added to the story of the removal of the huts beyond the details of the small part which most of the accused took in the matter. The principal actors are ascertained; and if the case proceeds at all, it will surely be sufficient to proceed against them without further harassing and distressing scores of persons who were merely present on the occasion. We propose, therefore, to apply to the magistrate to dismiss the charge at once against all those who are not shown by the evidence of the police superintendent and his assistant to have taken an active part in pulling down the huts; and we write you now in order that you may be able to ascertain whether any evidence is likely to be produced implicating our clients, of greater weight than that already given, and inform the magistrate accordingly."

Now he (Mr. Chalk) desired to cast upon the prosecution the responsibility of keeping some fifty persons with a serious charge hanging over them, and thereby harassing and distressing them—persons who were not shown by the evidence to have taken any active part on the occasion of the pulling down of the huts.

The Magistrate—I cannot for a moment suppose that there is not some evidence against them. What is your application?

Mr. Chalk said his application was that those who were not shown to have taken any active part and those who were not identified should be discharged.

The Magistrate—I refuse your application. All the evidence has not yet been taken.

Mr. Chalk—I have done my duty, and must bow to your Worship's decision.

Mr. Ferguson—I am instructed that every one of the prisoners would be identified.

The case was further adjourned until 2-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

ENQUIRY AS TO THE STATE OF MIND OF AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, applied on Friday last, for an enquiry under Act 34 of 1858 in the matter of Antonio Ignacio DeSilva, an alleged lunatic. The application was made on a petition dated 23rd inst. made by Pascoal Manuel DeSilva, who is about twenty-one years of age and the eldest son of the lunatic, with the consent of the lunatic's other children by his second wife. The lunatic is about sixty years of age, and receives a pension from Government of Rs. 66 a month, and is possessed of property of the value of about Rs. 28,000 in Bombay and moveable and immoveable property at Goa. In the year 1854, while attending church one day he became affected with religious monomania; and a certificate was given in that year by Dr. Wylie of Ahmednuggur, which shows that his mind was then unsettled. The lunatic afterwards proceeded to Goa; and on the application of the Advocate-General at Goa, an enquiry was held and he was declared to be of unsound mind by the Goa Court. There were other medical certificates as to the state of the lunatic's mind. The petioner was ordered by the Court of Goa to bring his father to Bombay for change of air. He was subsequently placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, of which he is now an inmate. The lunatic's children were at present without the means of support, as they depended upon the income of their father's property. The petitioner had applied to the New Bank of Bombay for interest due on certain funds of the lunatic, but the Bank declined to pay any monies unless an order was made by this Court. All the children except the petitioner were infants. The learned counsel applied for a direction that Antonio Ignacio DeSilva is of unsound mind, and that the petitioner be appointed a committee of his person and estate. Mr. Inverarity mentioned that an application had been made that morning to Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers when his Lordship directed that the lunatic should be examined by Dr. Mackenzie, and that Dr. Mackenzie should attend at the enquiry.

Mr. Justice Bayley said he had seen in the Government orders that Dr. Mackenzie had obtained a month's leave of absence. His Lordship then ordered that an enquiry, whether Antonio Ignacio DeSilva, believed to be a lunatic, is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, should take place before his Lordship in Chambers on Wednesday, the 30th inst., reasonable notice of the time and place being given to the lunatic. It was further ordered that the alleged lunatic should be examined by Dr. Niven; and that the lunatic, if in a fit state to appear, should attend the enquiry.

INDIAN ITEMS.

O'Toole Again.—The prisoner O'Toole was re-arraigned on Thursday on the charges of forgery and uttering in respect of the seven other drafts, two for £500 each, two for £400 each, one for £300, and two for £100 each. Four of these, viz., those for £400 and £100, having been sent back from England, they were produced in Court, and the Rev. Mr. Bray denied having signed or authorized Mr. O'Toole to draw them. Mr. Wilson, from the Mercantile and Chartered Bank of London, deposed to the sale of these bills by the prisoner to the Bank. The prisoner was, after this, remanded for further evidence till Monday next.—*Englishman.*

Killed by a Cobra Bite.—A native woman, who was some days since removing herself and her household goods to the pettah, met with a sad accident. Whilst taking away a number of brattices which had been left to dry in a nullah hard by opposite the house lately occupied by Colonel Dalyell, she imagined she had received a slight scratch, felt ill, and went at once to the thannah on the High Ground. She was conveyed to the pettah dispensary, where she died shortly after, and on one of the constables afterwards searching the ground, a cobra over a yard long was found and destroyed.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Suicide at Meerut.—On Thursday last a shocking case of suicide occurred in the hospital, 85th K. L. I. Mr. Dean, assistant apothecary of the regiment, poisoned himself, and died very miserably, as he did not take a sufficiently strong dose to kill him at once. An inquest was held on the corpse on Friday, when a verdict of "temporary insanity" was returned. He was buried with military honours. He was only with the regiment a short time, having joined it in this station. He must have been well up the list for apothecaries, as he wore the mutiny medal for service as a medical subordinate during the campaign. He was married and had two children. Strange, no reason can be assigned for the rash act, as he was playing billiards three or four hours before he poisoned himself. —*Delhi Gazette.*

The Hunterian System.—*Apropos* of the late discussion in the Legislative Council on the new system of spelling, a good story has come to our knowledge, which, without pledging ourselves as to its truth, we give for what it is worth. Some short time ago—so the story runs—the Viceroy received an official communication, the address of which at the top right hand corner written in this wise—"Dikan." His Lordship looked at it, read, and re-read it; turned it upside down and read it; spelled it backwards and forwards—but in vain; take it anyhow, he found it mysterious. At length in a fit of despair (perfectly natural, we think), he snatched up his blue pencil and wrote beneath the mystery—"What's this?" The document was duly submitted to the Intelligence Department, who returned answer that the word meant was *Deccan*. His Lordship immediately noted—"Write at once to Mr. ——, and tell him to spell the word, for the future, in the usual way." After this, what will Doktar Hantar and the *Inglishman* think of the Vaisroi of Injya. They ought to be made members of the Baikalla Club, Bambai, and, not even phonetic reporters be allowed to report them.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

PRACTICAL MISCEGENATION.

A good deal of sensation was produced by the announcement we made last week that six English ladies had been married lately to as many Parsee gentlemen. In confirmation of what we said we may add that we are in possession of the names of the principal parties, but we do not consider it necessary to mention them, suffice it to say that the father of the two young ladies, a Colonel in the army, insisted that the future husband of his daughters should settle upon each of them the sum of one lac of rupees, and this the Parsee gentlemen were quite able and willing to do, and they kept their word. The Parsee husband of one of the other English ladies hold a position of great responsibility under the Chief of Joonaghur, and, we hear, he intends going home with his wife shortly. A settlement has in this case also been made on the lady, but we are not in possession of further information on that head. The marriage ceremonies were performed in each instance by a Protestant clergyman, but the Parsee ceremony was not performed in any one of them. A question has been raised as to the legality of these marriages, but on that point there is not the remotest doubt existing. We believe that the ceremony was privately performed, by special licence.

We may add that these six marriges are by no means the first instances of alliances between Parsees and English ladies. Mr. Vicsajee is a well known name in Bombay and in Hyderabad in the Deccan. This gentleman, a Parsee, married an English lady about seven years ago, who was the daughter of a prosperous merchant at home. She died, and after a time Mr. Vicsajee went to England and was married to another English lady, and they are now living at Hyderabad. There is another Parsee gentleman, Mr. A. C. Wadia, who is well known in Bombay and Kurrachee, who married an English lady and is living in London now. In proof of the correctness of this last statement we may state that in the month of November 1865 we dined at this gentleman's house in London and met his wife and children, and they seemed perfectly happy.—*Argus.*

INDIAN AFFECTATION.

It has very often been a subject of complaint in this country that the English public cannot be induced to interest themselves in things Indian,—that Indian subjects are voted a nuisance, and Indian books are laid aside, uncut, on forgotten shelves. We have ourselves mostly to blame for the dull character which Indian publications have acquired. Harm has been done by two classes of books, which we may designate as the wonderful and the locally coloured. The first generally began with the voyage, Mother Cary's Chickens and the Albatross; then the author got to Catamarans, and by the time he entered the Hooghly he met the usual dead body surmounted by a vulture. Once in Calcutta the tale of novelties set forth in full swing—palanquins, fakeers, idols, temples, rose-water, punkahs, snakes, cholera and thunderstorms. As every body described the same things, this sort of literature got very tiresome; quite as tiresome in fact as the purely sporting literature, which, in those days being unilluminated by natural history and science, was a constant reiteration of the same dangers and the same escapes, till at last the exasperated reader got absolutely vexed with the tigers for having with such pertinacity failed to annihilate the author by an error of a few inches in their spring. The locally coloured style was still less attractive; for here we found recorded how the *ayah jee* had taken the *baba loge* to the *pootlee nautch* and given them *meethaice* and how they were *neendee* when they came back. The absurdity of this system has been well quizzed by Dickens in his *Sketches*, where, it will be remembered, the Indian Captain expressed much surprise at the general ignorance on the subject of the *Gum-Gum*, but was interrupted in explaining himself so that the story of the *Gum Gum* remains half told, like that of Cambuscan. The tide has taken a different turn now-a-days, and everybody who writes on India goes in for affairs. Our lightest sketches must treat of education, revenue, caste, &c., and each writer has of course his own peculiar solutions of what have been called modern Indian problems. The latter day author seldom relaxes from the severity of statistics or the stony results of facts; or, should he do so—should he attempt to dip his pen in colours, and produce something like a picture which may excite and interest—it it is generally on the subject of his own multifarious duties in the performance of his share of the administration. We all know the ridiculous description of the position of a Governor-General which some writers seem never tired of repeating; how he goes to bed at night with the charge of two hundred millions of human beings—worshipping five thousand gods and speaking forty-seven different languages—on his mind; how his faculties have to descend from crushing the power of Russia on our extended frontiers, to ordering a new doofy for a hospital; how the topic engrossing his attention may suddenly change from the finance of an empire to a design for an improved lock-up. But notwithstanding this tremendous position, we make no doubt that our Viceroys do not sleep any the worse for the millions, that they smoke their cigars very peaceably whilst going through their work with the Secretaries, and, as for the forty-seven languages, that they are quite satisfied if at the close of their career they can ask for claret and water intelligibly, in Indian speech. On the same egregious scale is depicted the modern portrait of the Indian official; more especially that functionary who is designated magistrate and collector. His gayest thoughts are said to be municipal; infanticide pervades his dreams; even in his mutton chops there is a sense of butchers' bazaar regulations; and ootroi mingles with fumes of his pipe. His organs of vision according to these accounts are particularly exercised; inspection is one of his principal functions; if he should wish for a ride, it is pathetically observed he must perforce visit and inspect some new bridge, so that the *peregrinus* invades and embitters his very pleasures.

Now, without wishing to be satirical, we may suggest that a man might look at an arch for a considerable time without much mental or physical exertion. Some years back, when the local Government was thinking of redistributing the duties of a district, an account was asked from collectors of their various functions. A worthy man, then residing at Agra, sent in a formidable list of the daily duties which fell to his lot, and amongst them was one headed "Custody of the Magisterial and Collectorial Camp Equipage." When, however, it was recollected that the arduous undertaking consisted in telling the tindal once a year to be careful about white-ants, it was not thought necessary to extend relief on this particular ground. Nor are we left without indications, showing that this affectation about overwork is a little overdone. Not a hundred miles from this place lies a district which happens to contain some very beautiful hills, where the scenery is enchanting, and, far more—the sport excellent. Whenever this station is vacant, manœuvres,—equivalent in their character to what in Turkish Governments is called an intrigue in the seraglio,—are set on foot for the purpose of securing the favoured post. Far be it from us to decry sporting officials: on the contrary, we believe the gun and the pig-skin to be excellent masters in the school of manliness, activity, and self-reliance. But we merely point out that if a man can find time for his amusements, he is not at all likely to perish from intellectual strain. In the early days of the Punjab, when all the crows were black swans we used to hear a great deal of deputy commissioners deciding civil cases in a ferry-boat—this being the only spare time they could devote to that department. Now, considering that even in a court, with the assistance of vakeels and books, leisure attention, it is not always possible an officer to convince himself that he is doing justice we decline to believe in the ferry-boat administration altogether. The late celebrated and omniscient Mr. R. M. Bird was reported to have given this advice to his collectors "Go amongst your people; take your field map in one hand and your gun in the other." But with due deference to the weight of this name, we should augur nothing but disaster from such a proceeding. If the field-map were examined, the gun would have to be given to the chuprassee, or on the other hand, unless the field-map were dropped, the quail would be sure to get away in peace and safety.

But in real truth though India is a country affording ample employment, it is not one where either body or mind are overstrained. Let us hope, however, that Indian brains need not be pressed, and those who are now fatiguing the English public with an affected description of their labours, may live to look back in happy retirement on the tasks of what seemed to them at the time their Herculean youth. They will then be able to laugh good-humouredly at themselves as we laugh now.—*Pioneer.*

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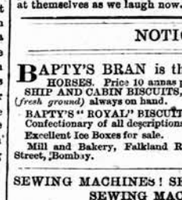

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On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 17th April 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ...3½ " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " ...3 " "
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row.

HOTELS.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.
PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.
Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.
The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.
W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—
Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.
DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes' walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.
The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be Rs. 6 per day. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.
Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.
Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.
No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.
DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses all advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden
Visitors arriving by train should book for BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot of steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—
TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 0

BUCELLAS.
A delicate and light Wine 1 0
MARSALA.
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character 14 8
MADEIRA.
Very fine old choice East India Madeira 30 0
PORT.
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine 14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine 19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port 24 0
A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.
A light Wine—Pure Epernay 26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry 39 0
Geisler's .....
SPARKLING MOSELLE.
Fine Sparkling 29 0
Very superior 36 0
SPARKLING HOCK.
Fine Sparkling 29 0
Very superior 36 0
STILL HOCK.
Fine light Hock 14 0
Extra quality 19 0
Very superior 27 0
STILL MOSELLE.
Extra quality 19 0
Very superior 25 0
CLARET.
Sound Cup Claret 8 4
Breakfast Wine 9 8
Dinner Wine 16 0
After-Dinner Wine 23 0
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage 29 0
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums 18 0
A few cases *Lafitte*, 1865 Vintage 30 0
BURGUNDY.
Sparkling Red 31 0
Do. White 31 0
Still, extra fine 19 0
STEINWEIN.
This is a very choice Wine. In original flagons 20 0
CHABLIS.
A very nice light Wine 14 0
Do. more body 19 0
SAUTERNES.
A pure wholesome Wine 16 0
Do. more body 20 0
BRANDY.
Payne & Co.'s Green Vine Leaf 26 8
Payne & Co.'s Trade Mark 22 0
Hennessy's 19 8
Exshaw's No. 1 ..... 31 8
GINGER WINE.
Crabbie's Scotch 12 4
Payne & Co.'s 13 0
GIN.
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured fully matured in wood before bottling 16 0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom 13 0
Cordial Gin, extra superior 14 0
WHISKEY.
Finest